1 Hon. Richard A. Jones 2 3 4 5 6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE 7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE 8 9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NO. CR15-269RAJ 10 Plaintiff, 11 ORDER GRANTING UNITED STATES' v. 12 MOTION IN LIMINE RE: ROLAND JESSE DAZA-CORTEZ and 13 ADMISSIBILITY OF RULE 404(b) RAFAEL VALADEZ-VAZQUEZ, **EVIDENCE** 14 Defendants. 15 16 17 The United States of America filed a motion in limine seeking an Order by the 18 Court finding that certain Rule 404(b) evidence, as described in the Motion, is admissible 19 at trial. The Government's motion is unopposed. 20 THE COURT HEREBY FINDS: Federal Rule of Evidence 404(b)(1) provides that 21 evidence of a crime, wrong, or other act is not admissible at trial to prove a person's 22 character or action in conformity with such character. That same evidence, however, 23 may still be admissible for another purpose, "such as proving motive, opportunity, intent, 24 preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, absence of mistake, or lack of accident." Rule 25 404(b)(2). In order to admit Rule 404(b) evidence, the United States is required to

provide reasonable pretrial notice of the general nature of such evidence. Rule

404(b)(2)(A)-(B). Admissibility is, as always, subject to an analysis of whether the

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probative value of the evidence is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice pursuant to Rule 403.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that for the reasons discussed in the motion, the evidence of Daza-Cortez's presence in the vehicle with the drugs and currency in West Covina in 2009, as described in the motion, is properly admissible under Rule 404(b), and the probative value of this evidence is not substantially outweighed by undue prejudicial impact under Rule 403.

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that the United States' Motion *in Limine* (Dkt. #115) is GRANTED and the Government may, if it chooses, admit firsthand testimony of these events at trial.

DATED this 24th day of February, 2017.

The Honorable Richard A. Jones United States District Judge

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